

Alexandria Daily Advertiser.

VOL. VIII.

FRIDAY, JULY 8, 1858.

[No. 2219.]

Sales at Vendue.

On every Tuesday and Friday,
WILL BE SOLD
At the Vendue Store, corner of Prince and
Water streets.

A Variety of Dry Goods, Groceries, &c.
Particulars of which will be expressed in
the bills of the day. All kinds of goods
which are on limitation and the prices of
which are established, can at any time be
viewed and purchased at the lowest limitation
and prices.

P. G. Marsteller, v. m.

NOTICE.

THE Co-partnership of Catlett
and Fisk, is this day dissolved by mutual con-
sent.

Chs. I. Catlett,
Martin Fisk.

The business in future will be trans-
acted by

CHS. I. CATLETT

April 1.

JUST RECEIVED.

And for sale by ROBERT GRAY,
A few copies Brown's Dicti-
onary of the BIBLE, 2 vols. octavo, orna-
mented with Plates. Price 7 dollars, bound
and lettered.
July 27.

Forty Dollars Reward.

RAN AWAY from the subscriber on Sun-
day last, a Negro Boy named GABRIEL,
about 21 years of age, 5 feet 3 inches high,
thick set, bow-legged and heavy countenance,
he walks stiff, which proceeds from having
the rheumatism in his ankles—had on & took
with him a pair of light mixed woollen vel-
vet, and one pair nankeen pantaloons, shirts
and handkerchiefs. THIRTY DOLLARS
will be given if taken in Alexandria, and
FORTY if taken out, and reasonable expen-
ces if brought home.

Tunis Craver.

Washington City, June 29.
All persons are forewarned from har-
boring him at their peril.

CLARET, &c.

10 Cases Fine Old Medoc Claret,
London Particular Madeira,
Marsala or Sicily do.
A few Bags Best Soft Shelled Almonds.
Spanish Segars, 1st and 2d quality,
FOR SALE BY

Joseph Mandeville,

Corner of King and Fairfax Streets.
June 27.

Irish Linens.

A small invoice of yard wide and 7-8 Irish
Linens, just received and for sale by

John G. Ladd.

May 31.

Wanted Immediately.

A quantity of good clean FLAXSEED, for
cash, by

Daniel Macleod, Painter,

Bottom of King-street.

June 15.

A Brick House for Sale or Rent.

THE Brick House occupied by Mrs. At-
challs, on the north side of Prince-
street, between Fairfax and Water-streets, is
offered for sale on a liberal credit. For parti-
culars apply to

John C. Vowell.

January 12.

JUST RECEIVED

FOR SALE BY

R. GRAY,

Espareilles' Letters from England
Little's and Moore's Poems
Lady's Cabinet
Salmagundi, 2 vols. bound
Military and Political Hints
And the following New Plays:
Adrian and Orilla
Town and Country
The Trust
He Would if He Could
June's a Little

PROPOSALS

FOR PUBLISHING BY SUBSCRIPTION
A NEW WORK

ENTITLED,

THE MANUAL

OF THE

FRENCH AND ENGLISH STUDENT

OR A

NEW AND COMPLETE DICTIONARY

OF

THE FRENCH AND ENGLISH LANGUAGES.

IN TWO PARTS:

1. French & English—2. English & French
CONTAINING,

1. All the words in general use, occasion-
ally illustrated by French and English
sentences.
 2. An extensive collection of new words
in every art, science and trade.
 3. The pronunciation of every word, ac-
cording to the most polite usage in
France and England.
 4. A copious vocabulary of sea terms and
phrases.
 5. A dictionary of French synonyms.
 6. A dictionary of French homonyms.
 7. An alphabetical list of the most familiar
proper and christian names, and of the
most remarkable places in the world.
 8. The difficulties of the French language
alphabetically arranged.
 9. A complete treatise on French poetry.
 10. The chief English idioms.
 11. A treatise on the English particles, &c.
- The whole carefully compiled from the best
writers, and particularly from the Dictionaries
of the French Academy, Roiste, Ferand, Ca-
neau, Wailly, Tocquot, Nugent, Chambaud,
Boyer, Johnson, Walker, &c.

By N. G. DUFIEF,

Author of *Nature Displayed in her mode of
teaching language to man, applied to the
French language, &c.*

The first book of a nation is the dictionary
of their own language.

VOLNEY.

- I. It shall be printed on fine paper, in two
handsome large 12mo volumes, upon a
beautiful type, called nonpareil, cast for
the purpose, by Messrs. Binney and Ro-
naldson. This type, although small, is, by
its neatness and elegance, extremely grate-
ful to the eyes. The work will issue from
the press of T. and G. Palmer, who have
already been so eminently distinguished by
the greatest accuracy and taste in their
profession, and a thorough knowledge of
the French and English languages.
- II. Price, to subscribers, for the two volumes
in boards, neatly lettered, five dollars, to be
paid on the delivery of the whole work. By
gentlemen, however, wishing to have the
first volume before the second, it may be
received upon paying the full amount of
the subscription for both volumes.

Subscriptions received by R.
GRAY.
May 23.

JOHN G. LADD,

HAS FOR SALE,

30 bales German Linens, consist-
ing of brown and white Rolls, flaxen Osn-
burghs, hempen Ticklenburghs, Burlaps, and
Checks and Stripes.

- 1000 pieces Nankeen
Russia Sheet and Duck
1 bale Writing Paper
50 bags of black Pepper of the best qua-
lity, and will be sold very low
Sugars and Coffee
40 hhds Molasses
1 pipe port Wine
10 do. Holland Gin
5 do. French Brandy
7 do. Jamaica Spirits

A quantity of seal Leather, Shoes, Sper-
maciti and Tallow Candles, Cheese, &c. &c.
April 7.

FOR SALE, BY

LEWIS DEBLOIS

At his Store, near Col. Ramsay's wharf,
French Brandy, in pipes
Catalonia Wine, in half pipes and quarter
casks
New-England Rum, in hogsheads and bar-
rels
Molasses, in hogsheads
Cod-Fish, in boxes
Cider, Potatoes, Beets, and Winter Pears,
in barrels
Cheese
Cider Vinegar, in hogsheads and pipes

PROSPECTUS OF A PAPER

TO BE PRINTED IN ALEXANDRIA,

ENTITLED,

THE COLUMBIAN.

THE Subscriber, anxious to establish a
Paper whose contents and principles
shall be satisfactory to the moderate of both
parties, presents to his friends and the liberal
public in general, the following outlines of
his plan, hoping that they may be consonant
to feelings warm in the defence of liberty
and the true interests of the country.

The work will at all times be open to the
discussion of political matters, destitute of
ancor on the one hand, or of overbearing
partiality on the other. The Editor's selec-
tions shall be made with care and attention,
never sacrificing for any purpose the real in-
terest of the community, or wandering from
the established standard of truth.

In the natural course of affairs, it will
sometimes be necessary, from a want of po-
litical matter, that the columns of a paper
should be supplied with moral disquisitions,
practically useful and interesting, and in-
structive anecdotes from historic research. Nor
can this course be well objected to by those
whose feelings are alive to the cause of ge-
nuine morality and religion. The Editor
calculates with confidence upon receiving
from those whose education and means of in-
formation will authorize it, a copious supply
of materials on these subjects. His paper
will be at all times open to receive the reflec-
tions of the man of science, or the deep re-
search of the critical scholar.

Communications upon all matters touch-
ing Agriculture, Commerce and Manufac-
tures, together with plans for the general
improvement in Canals, public Roads, and
the various discoveries in any branch of learn-
ing or the mechanic arts, will be particularly
sought after, and punctually inserted.

The editor, earnestly desirous to conciliate
parties, will use his most strenuous endeavors
to effect so desirable an object—and in the
town of Alexandria, where he is attached by
the strongest ties of nature, and of interest,
he will ever consider it as a primary object,
to destroy those seeds of dissension which
have had the tendency to retard the growth
and prosperity of the town. It is obvious to
the most superficial observer, that the minu-
tia of politics cause a difference of sentiment,
and not those general and universally admi-
red maxims in governmental institutions.

The principles of the great and illustrious
Washington, together with his services, shall
ever be revered.

The editor is far from desiring to impose
on the minds of those who may favor him
with their patronage, that his mind has as-
sumed no stand on the important subject of
politics, no! on the contrary, he unequivocally
declares, that his sentiments are decid-
edly republican.

As soon as 400 subscribers shall be obtain-
ed this paper will be printed, weekly, at 2 1/2
50 cents per ann. payable, half yearly, in ad-
vance, after the receipt of the first number.

It will be printed with a neat type, and on
good paper of the ordinary size.

If adequate encouragement should be of-
fered, after the commencement of the paper,
it will be published three times a week.

Having made arrangements for the neces-
sary materials, and contracted with a gentle-
man of abilities to assist in the execution of
the work, the citizens of Alexandria will be
immediately waited on for their patronage—
Subscription papers will also be left at the Co-
ffee House and at the principal Book Stores,

T. Longden.

June 14

Public Sale.

BY virtue of a deed of trust from Alexander
Smith to the subscribers, to secure the pay-
ment of a sum of money to the Bank of Alex-
andria, will be exposed to sale, on the pre-
mises, on Wednesday the 13th day of July
next, a piece of ground with the houses and
other improvements appertaining thereto, ly-
ing on the south side of Duke-street & west side
of Water-street, being at the intersection of
the streets, extending on Duke-street forty
feet, on Water-street ninety-one feet six in-
ches to a ten feet alley—upon a credit of 6, 12,
and 18 months, the purchaser giving notes
for the several payments negotiable at the
Bank of Alexandria, with an approved indor-
ser, and a deed of trust upon the property to
secure the payment of the notes.

James Keith, sen.
James Keith, jun.

June 21.

WILL BE PUBLISHED

IN A PAMPHLET AT THIS OFFICE IN A
SHORT TIME,

AN ADDRESS

TO THE

PEOPLE OF THE U. STATES,

ON THE IMPORTANCE OF ENCOURAGING
AGRICULTURE & DOMESTIC MANU-
FACTURES:

Tending to shew that by a due encourage-
ment of these essential interests, the na-
tion will be rendered more respect-
able abroad and more prosper-
ous at home.

TOGETHER WITH AN ACCOUNT OF

The Improvements in Sheep at Ar-
lington.

The native Sheep of Smith's Island, and the
plans proposed of extending this valuable
race of animals, for the benefit of the
country at large:

By GEORGE W. P. CUSTIS Esq.

Of Arlington House, in the District of Co-
lumbia.

AT a time when the energies of the na-
tion seem awakened to the state of our fo-
reign and domestic concerns, we conceive
that the important interests of Agriculture
and Manufactures should meet with a consi-
derable share of the public discussion. Cer-
tain it is, that at no period of our political
history could these national subjects excite
more interest or be more properly urged to
the notice of the public mind. The unsettled
and impending appearance of our foreign af-
fairs, and the present distressed state of the
European world, renders it doubly necessary
for the citizens of America to cherish and
promote their domestic policy, whereby they
may derive those resources which are now
obtained from abroad and create wealth and
industry within themselves. Too long have
these important and patriotic interests been
neglected. The nation now feels their want,
and we trust will duly provide for their sup-
port. Government, hitherto engaged in other
concerns, will now cherish those domestic
institutions, which will preserve the nation's
dignity and promote the people's welfare.

Of the merits of the little work we are
about to issue to the public, it is not our pro-
vince to decide, but of the advantages to be
derived from its sale we would beg leave to
say every thing which a disinterested exertion
in the cause of Domestic Manufacture justly
demands—And as the profits of this work,
after the expences of publication are paid,
will be solely devoted to the purposes of the
Arlington Institution, we may hope and con-
fidently expect a liberal patronage from a
discerning and patriotic community.

EDITOR.

Printers in the U. States will please to
give this advertisement an insertion in their
respective papers, and such as demand it will
be paid at this office. Booksellers supplied of
liberal terms, and all orders will be punctually
attended to.

Alex. 13th June, 1858.

BANK OF ALEXANDRIA, July 4th, 1858.

NOTICE is hereby given to the Stock-
holders of the Bank of Alexandria, that a dividend of three and a half per cent.
on the Capital Stock of said Bank for the
half year ending this day, is declared, and
will be ready to be paid to them on Thursday
next the 7th inst.

By order of the President and Directors.

GURDEN CHAPIN, Cashier.

3w

FOR SALE.

A likely young NEGRO WOMAN, with
her first child. Terms cash. She will not
be sold out of the neighborhood.

Enquire of the Printer.

July 7.

Potomac Company.

THE Stockholders in the Potomac Compa-
ny are hereby notified, that an annual meet-
ing of the said Company will be held, ac-
cording to law, at Gadsby's tavern, in Alex-
andria, on MONDAY, the first day of Au-
gust next, when the proceedings of the Board
of Directors, with a sketch of the Treasurer's
receipts and disbursements since the last ge-
neral meeting, will be submitted to their con-
sideration.

By order of the Board,

Joseph Carleton,

TREASURER.

George-Town, July 6.

d1st Aug

Printing in its various branches
neatly executed at this office.

PHILADELPHIA, July 4.

"Arrived, ship Cornplanter, Gillies, 44 days from London. Brings English papers to the 14th of May, which I enclose.—The OSAGE sailed from Falmouth about the 18th.

EXTRACTS.

LONDON, May 9—12.

Madrid Gazettes, and private letters from different parts of Spain have been received to the end of April. They mention, but we doubt their assertion, the arrival of the new king at Bayonne on the 26th of last month. Bonaparte is said to have received him with politeness, and to have invited him to dinner. But nothing has yet transpired which can enable us to throw any strong or steady light upon the intentions of Bonaparte. Private accounts say, that the new king has announced the principal object of his journey to be to marry a princess of the house of his august ally. And yet we are desired to believe that the chief motive which induced him to concur in a project for deposing his father, was to get rid of the influence of France! To Bayonne also the dethroned king and queen are travelling, preceded by the disgraced minister, the prince of peace, whom Murat withdrew from prison, and not suffering any judicial investigation to take place upon his conduct, which the new king had solemnly promised, sent him under an escort of French troops to Bayonne. What right have we then to believe that the motives of the new king are of the patriotic kind they have been said to be, or to expect that the effect of this revolution will be the destruction of French influence in Spain?—All probability and facts are against it. Bonaparte sends an order to Murat to transmit the fallen minister to him, and he is accordingly sent him. He hovers with a menacing attitude upon the frontiers of Spain, and preserves an awful silence, to be broken only when the accused and the accuser, the victor and the vanquished shall appear before him—He will not speak till the cause is bro't before him—sub judice lis est—And all the parties submit to this foreign tribunal! and a revolution which relates only to Spain, is to be tried and finally rejected by a French judge! and this judge has none of the attributes of justice about him—the most partial even scales, the severe impartiality.—He has possession too of the capital and the strong fortresses of the country, whose monarchs are about to plead their cause before him—and who will find, no doubt, that he is the Gaul who will throw his sword into the scale, and thus decide the cause.

In every step which Bonaparte has taken in this eventful scene, he has displayed a studied contempt for Spain, a determination to do every thing to wound her pride, and to prove to her that he means to treat her as a conquered country. Wherever the least opposition has been made to his will, he had used force, as in the instance of seizing the fortress of Pampeluna and other places. The French troops are in want of clothes, and contributions are levied upon Madrid, though the notice published in the Madrid Gazette attempts to give it the air of a charitable donation.—He will not even suffer her to retain the memorials and trophies of her ancient renown; but before he has set foot on the Spanish territory, demands the sword of Francis the First, which was surrendered by that monarch when he was taken prisoner at the battle of Pavia, and which had been kept with a pious reverence for nearly three centuries in the royal armoury of Spain. And this sword is immediately delivered to him by the new king, who is to restore the ancient glory and renown of Spain!

It is impossible therefore to consider the late revolution as having been brought about on the part of the new king with those feelings of patriotism that would make him use every effort for the deliverance of his country from the French yoke. We see nothing in him but the tool of France. The people are influenced by patriotic sentiments; they believe that measures will be changed because the monarch has been changed, and that because the old king was deposed on account of his attachment to a minister who was the tool of France the new king will pursue a very different system. Happy shall we be to find that their belief is well founded, but nothing has yet passed to justify us in entertaining such an expectation.

Madame Bonaparte is arrived at Bordeaux on her way to Bayonne; from whence, after the will of Bonaparte has been signified to the new and the old kings, she will proceed with her husband to Madrid, to see her daughter perhaps crowned queen of Spain! It has already been given out in general orders at Madrid, that the affairs of Sweden have alone delayed Bonaparte's entrance into Spain; but that now the French and Russian troops are on their way to Stockholm, he will no longer deny himself the pleasure of visiting a people for whom he feels so much respect and affection!!

Since writing the above, we understand government have received intelligence that Bonaparte did not wait for the arrival of the new king at Bayonne. He advanced to meet him, and their meeting took place between Vittoria and the Spanish frontier. Bonaparte immediately acknowledged him King, and gave the administration of Portugal till a ge-

neral peace. The deposed king and Queen have been sent into France, under a strong escort. Spain is to join the confederation of the Rhine, and to furnish a contingent of fifty thousand men. Other sacrifices of territory, she will, no doubt, be called upon to make.

There is no doubt, we believe, of the Toulon and Rochefort squadrons having got back to Toulon, without having effected any object of much importance.

An American vessel is arrived at Guernsey from a French port, which she left on the 2d. A few hours previous to her sailing, a letter had been received by express, informing the captain's correspondent that an order had actually arrived at Rochefort, from the minister of marine, to lay an embargo on all American vessels.

Since our last, information of a later date has been received from Sweden. Our brave ally is proceeding in the invasion of Norway, not without meeting resistance, but with a prospect of ultimate success. For the details, we refer to our foreign intelligence. We cannot intrude attach great importance to the conquest of Norway as a military operation, though we are aware of the resources it would furnish us with in the supply of timber, &c. It is only in one respect that it is of moment. The acquisition of that country cannot fail to have the most beneficial effect upon the public mind in Sweden. The Swedes are a people sensible of national honor; they are the inveterate foes of Denmark; and the exercise of dominion over one of the provinces of their adversary will certainly counteract the impression arising from the probable conquest of Finland. The date of our last intelligence from that grand duchy is of the 7th April. There is no further account of the asserted retreat of the Russians. It is probable they may be content to retain a military position within the frontier of the province. Masterly & admirable as has been the retreat of general Kluge, it is not to be expected that he can with all his collected forces act on the offensive.

Dispatches were received on Saturday morning at the admiralty from Sir Samuel Hood, dated from the Baltic, the 25th April, but they bring no news of importance. It was not to be expected that any enterprise would be formed by the fore-runners of our expedition. When our whole force shall have arrived, we may look forward to some decisive operation which may relieve us from all apprehension, and the necessity of providing against the possibility of an attack from the North.

Zealand has been declared by our government in a state of blockade.

Accounts which may be relied upon, containing intelligence of a very late date, have been received from the French coast. The embargo laid upon all American vessels in the French ports, is stated to have been a measure carried into effect in conformity with the Bayonne decree. We understand, however, that pains have been taken in the drawing up the decree, to give it the color and air of a proceeding much less hostile to the Americans than at first was imagined. It is pretended that this act is to be considered as an act of kind consideration towards America—a precaution for the benefit of her citizens, to prevent their property being seized by the British; since it is notorious they cannot venture upon the high seas, without encountering the risk of becoming the prey of British cruizers.

We have received foreign journals up to 6th instant. They contain little of any moment.

A vessel arrived on Sunday from the coast of Holland, with a number of male passengers on board. The captain states, that he had taken them, together with some females, from a neutral port, with the intention of landing them in Holland, their native country, but so strict was the Dutch government, that it would permit no person to land in the 5th instance. After great intercession, however, in favor of the ladies, they were allowed to join their friends on shore. The captain proceeded with the other passengers to England.—While the vessel was waiting in pleasure of the Dutch government, of course with its connivance, an Austrian messenger found his way on board, who was charged with dispatches from his government to this country. He landed at 12 o'clock on Saturday. Nine of the passengers besides the messenger and three women, were permitted to land.

A Dutch paper of the 30th ult. containing accounts from Paris of the 26th, reached town on Friday, brought by a gentleman, who with difficulty escaped from Holland. They are not important. Letters received at the same time state, that King Louis had issued a decree since his arrival at Amsterdam, for the establishment of

measures of additional rigor against any communications with this country. They also mention that the captain and crew of a vessel which, some time since, conveyed an English gentleman from Holland (the honorable Cecil Jackson) were, on their return, thrown into prison, and it was supposed the former would be proceeded against as having been guilty of a capital offence. The transfer of the court to Amsterdam had diffused a temporary gaiety and splendor in that town; but the distress throughout the country is represented as general and increasing.

Accounts from Oporto have reached town to the 25th ult. It now appears, that the French allow shipments of wine to be made, under certain regulations—one of the principal is, that the merchant or shipper, is to pay an additional duty upon wine, at the rate of thirty-six shillings per puncheon. Every thing remained quiet at Oporto, at the above date, and nothing particular of a political nature had lately occurred.

EXTRACT

From the Protest of the officers and crew of the ship Leonidas arrived at New London from Patagonia.

"ON board said ship, April 10, 1808 a number of the crew down with the scurvy; on the 15th put off from the fishing ground far home, sickness continuing among us, winds mostly northerly and light. 5th May, made the island of Trinidad in south latitude 21; about two thirds of our crew now afflicted with the scurvy, some very bad—approached the island as near as we dare to, there being no anchoring place, lay off and on, opposite the S.S.W. part of it, and at 11 A. M. sent ashore two boats, with the two mates, and the crew, to get refreshment; part of the number being touched with scurvy; one of the boats landed, and all the people from both boats, except three, who remained in the other boat lying off and on, to guard having both boats stove by the surf, and to be ready to take off the people in case of an accident happening to the boat ashore; at 2 P. M. a heavy sea rolled upon the landing place, which prevented the boat on shore from getting off, and also rendered it dangerous for the boat in waiting to reach the shore, and it made for the ship and reached her at 4 P. M. the two mates, one boat steerer, and five men were now on shore, collecting refreshment and the wind rising and the sea so rough, that it was impossible to go on shore the rest of the day, the ship continued to lie off and on, in sight of the island, which was kept in view by the fires kindled up on shore all night. Next morning at 8 A. M. the trade winds sprang up from the S.E. we steered for the W.N.W. part of the island—a 11 A. M. lowered away a boat and sent it ashore with five men, to endeavor to bring off the crew who had crossed the island to this part of it, at midnight—at midnight, squalls of rain and thick weather, prevented the island or boat from being seen from the ship; the ship tacked off and on until 4 P. M. when it lighted up, so that the ship was seen from the shore. It now being very rough, heavy swell, surf high, and 13 souls on shore with but one boat, the other boat being on the other side of the island; the first mate, Mr. Coffin with six men (which number was as many as prudence would permit) got into the boat and put off thro' the surf for the ship, leaving the second mate, Mr. Barney, one boat steerer, Mr. English, David Branch, Franklin Bull, Jacob Rogers & Stephen Moore, on shore, who voluntarily went to return to the other side of the island, and take shelter under their boat, and wait until next morning, and until the weather should permit the boat getting off; blowing very heavy gale from S.E. the ship stood off and on all this night, and a strong lee current, heavy wind and hard rain. Next morning at 10 made the island again, distant about four leagues, being to the leeward of it, we stood in for it, under double reefed sails, and crowded, the ship had to gain the island against the strong current and heavy gale; at 6 P. M. the island bore S.E. nine leagues distant, and no prospect of gaining the island, people sick, and growing feeble, called all hands upon the quarter deck, and held a council what to do; to regain the island now seemed impossible, to continue in the effort would endanger the lives of the sick on board and perhaps lose the ship for want of well ones enough to work her; on taking the opinions of all, whether to continue in our efforts to gain the island or put away for home, it was unanimously agreed to put away, and accordingly we put away for home; Nathan English, brother to Isaac English above named now on the island, voted in favor of putting away, so strongly impressed was he of the necessity of so doing. On the passage

home spoke a vessel and got some potatoes, which checked the scurvy, and through the blessing of God, we arrived at this port on the 22d June, all alive and the sick much recovered. There are no inhabitants on the above named island, but plenty of wild goats, hogs, fish and water.

Alexander's Daily Advertiser.

FRIDAY, JULY 8.

Embargo and non-importation as seen in their consequences.

There were no less than six arrivals at the port of Quebec, on the 12th of June, from London and Liverpool, with full cargoes of dry goods. Before the embargo such a thing was hardly known. There is little doubt that the greatest part of these goods will find their way into the U. States without adding one cent to our revenue.

(Phil. True Amer.)

Left handed policy.—To export much, and import little, used to be the Golden Rule in the Arithmetic of our country. But our wise Embargo calculators reverse the rule, and while they permit Importations, they annihilate all exports. The consequence is, instead of Gold and Plenty; we shall have rags and poverty.

[Ibid.]

The following is an extract of a letter from a gentleman of the first respectability at Washington, to his friend in N. H.

Washington, June 28.

"The president and Madison say, the dispatches from Armstrong contained nothing—merely a few lines referring to his letters by the Osage. From this it may safely be inferred, there is nothing pleasant to them from France. It is not likely, however, that Armstrong should have neglected a duplicate of his letters by the Osage."

The wisest statesmen have extolled that law of Solon by which it was ordained, that in all public commotions, when the state was agitated by two contending parties, the citizen, who should take no part, should be adjudged infamous. It was rightly concluded, that a man who would continue inactive and take no part in a dispute, which involved the dearest interests of his country, had not that ardent spirit of patriotism required in the Grecian republics.

But there is a class of men in this country, assuming the name of federalists, and thinking themselves wiser than Solon, who pretend to great moderation, and censure the warmth and zeal of a majority of their party. I would propose a few questions to these gentlemen.—Why do you assume the name of federalists? Is it not for this reason, that you believe federal principles alone calculated for the proper administration of our government? If such is your belief, is not the cause sufficiently important to rouse your zeal? Is there no danger in democracy? Is nothing to be feared from innovation? Is the judiciary, the main pillar of the constitution, secure from the attacks of disunion and licentiousness?

Why do you disapprove the measures of the present administration? Do you not believe that a system is pursued which has a direct tendency to the ruin of your country?

Surely, these are considerations sufficient to rouse the feelings of every man who loves his country. What is the duty of a citizen upon such an occasion? Is he merely to sit down and sigh over the misfortunes of his country and to hope for better times? No—he should be active—he should endeavor to inspire others with the same sentiments which he feels—and by all lawful means he should strive to effect a change of men to administer the government.

Patriotism is warm and zealous—but this false affected moderation is merely the cover of interest.—It is a cloak to conceal the want of patriotism and public spirit.

The time has arrived which should call forth the energies of the nation, the most active exertions of all good men who feel an interest in the situation of their country. Nothing is to be gained by conciliatory conduct; submission will insure success to our enemies. To occupy the middle ground of moderation, is no longer the part of wisdom, good policy, or patriotism. There can no longer exist a doubt, if manly and resolute exertions are made, by the federalists generally, that that power will be regained, which treachery wrested from our possession. Nothing more is required than unanimity in the party, to drive the enemies of our country from authority—to save the nation from destruction.

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arrivals at 2 h of June, with full, the embargo wn. There, rest part of into the U. to our re.

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[Ibid.

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"If we attempt to circumscribe the means which have enabled us to arrive at the summit of commercial prosperity, shall we not endanger our constitution by rashly drying up the sources which swelled the tide, and gave rapidly to the current of our commercial importance and national revenue?"

Thus exclaimed an eloquent and prophetic statesman. But the enlightened politicians which compose the prevailing party, adopt a different policy. Whatever damps the ardor of commercial enterprise and paralyses her industry, is eagerly grasped at as a means to accomplish the favorite scheme of its annihilation. The ensuing year will furnish us experience. We will guard the sources which swell the tide of our prosperity, so far dried up by the Embargo, that the revenue of the country will not defray one fourth of the ordinary expenses of government.

[Ibid.

Democracy, after a short but destructive reign, is retiring from the usurped seat of power, dishonoured and disgraced. Federalism is on the ascendant. The situation of the country, has roused Americans to thought and to action; and we fondly anticipate the auspicious moment in which we may hail the perfect accomplishment of our political redemption. Our enemies seek to conceal their fears, but cannot. The dawn is too bright to be mistaken; the changes which have already taken place, are too palpable to deceive. It is in vain to dissemble their fears: it is idle for them to attempt a concealment of the desperate struggles they are making to recover that vacillating ground of power and of influence at the first so treacherously obtained, and now we firmly hope irremediably lost.

It may be a matter of surprise to some, that the people of a free country have so long groined beneath the oppressive domination of a phrenzied, cruel and wicked democracy—that they have so patiently borne with violations of their rights, and infringements on their liberties, by a relentless and detestable faction; and that they have not long before this period arisen to the majesty of their strength to avenge their wrongs, and recompense their injuries. Without attempting at this time to explain the mystery of this delusion, or to attribute to all its causes the first and fatal victory of the faction, it ought not to be concealed, nor can it be too often repeated, that the unceasing exertions of our enemies and the less indifference of too many of our friends, were among the principal reasons which produced this change. Among those who call themselves federalists, and who approve in their consciences of the motives and principles and measures of the federal party, there are too many who think that power may be regained without exertion and preserved without precaution; who tell you that the people of themselves will discover their error, and at length think and act correctly; and that every effort to hasten our deliverance, serves only to put the enemy on his guard and excite him to more vigorous measures—these men, however honest in their intentions, are miserably deceived. They would at once destroy all energy and vigor and exertion in the great and glorious cause of truth and virtue. If the vices and corruptions of those in power are not to be exposed, the people must still continue to be deceived; new delusions will be practised on them, new pretences for violations of duty will be suggested till at length when it is too late, they may discover the error by which they have been betrayed and undone. This is no time to temporize. Good men must think and speak and act with boldness. They who retire from the contest of labor in the pursuit of the prize, they who inactive themselves, are unworthy the name of federalists. They must be despised by those who have knowledge and hearts to give liberty to the pressing demands of their country, and in the end become the scorn of both parties—Let all who mean honestly, strengthen the arm of honest men in the support of every thing precious and valuable to freemen.

[Ibid.

On the awful situation of our country, AND what in the last Newburyport Herald, serves, that "Were it not for the hopeful symptom exhibited throughout our country, of a return of those exalted principles, and patriotic labors, which achieved our liberty and independence, it would be an insult and a burlesque on our common sense to attempt their commemoration while our fetters of slavery are so nearly erected. But although our liberties are weltering in their blood from the thrusts aimed at their vitals; although the distress and the gloom of the present time but ill comports

the rising spirit of our country, the energies exerted, the success attending them, and the strong hopes of restoration and of gaining finally something like the proud days of Washington—is it not proper, is it not our duty, to meet each other on the coming 4th July, and in solemn procession to mingle our sympathies? to view the height of political dignity and happiness from which we have fallen, and the depths of degradation and suffering into which we are plunged? to inspire and encourage each other in the noble employment of replacing our dear country in such a situation as that we shall have the happy consciousness of having acted our part for its good; and that generations to come shall be compelled to say of us, our fathers merit the name of freemen. Will not the venerable FATHERS step forth on this occasion, and afford by their presence an example and encouragement to their sons? Will they not give them the high satisfaction of forming in procession on this birth day of our independence! AGED FATHERS! you are most earnestly solicited to grant us this delight. And will not every man in this vicinity possessing the bosom of a REAL FREEMAN, quit his ordinary employment and assemble with his brethren; deeply impressed with what has been our happiness—what is now the bitter cup of disgrace and misery from which we shall have such a continual flow—and what we shall be if we have to drink this cup to the very dregs, which will certainly be our portion unless we exhibit that energy which the soul of every son of liberty is bound at all times to feel."

TRANSLATION.

In the name of the emperor and king, protector of the confederation of the Rhine.

ARRET, of May 19, 1808—which shall exempt until further orders, flour, corn, salted beef and pork, fish, butter and oil, from all duties of entry, and droit d'excedant.

The Captain General, and colonial prefect of Martinique and its dependencies, taking into consideration the extraordinary difficulties which the actual state of the war causes to commercial undertakings for the introduction of articles of the first necessity into this colony, and considering further, that its situation demands that no encouragement should be withheld which may lead to attempts to surmount these difficulties—DECREE:

Art. 1. All duties of entry upon flour, corn, salted beef and pork, fish, butter & salt, which are introduced into the colony, shall be suspended until further orders; and that by this decree, no cargo shall be subjected to the droit d'excedant.

Art. 2. Nevertheless, the declaration of the importation shall be made at the custom house, under pain of forfeiture of one fourth of the value.

Art. 3. The present arret shall be recorded at the office of inspection. And the director general of the treasury department, is charged with its execution.

Given at Martinique, the 19 h of May, 1808.

VILLARET.

By the captain general.

Sec'y. of the government, C. SORIN.

LAUSSAT,

By the colonial prefect.

JUBILEN, Sec'y.

ORDINANCE OF THE PRINCE REGENT.

To count de Ponte, of my privy council, governor and captain general of the province of Bahia.

FRIEND—I, the Prince Regent, send you, as my well-beloved, greeting—Duly considering the report which you have made to me on the condition of my subjects, and my royal revenue, on account of the present critical state of public affairs in Europe, and being desirous to give on that important subject a speedy decision, in order to stop the farther progress of evils of such magnitude, &c. I do herewith provisionally ordain, until a general system of regulations, respecting the matters in question, shall have been arranged as follows:

1. That at the custom house in the Brazilia, all kinds of goods, merchandize and commodities, brought either on board of foreign ships, belonging to such subjects of such powers as are considered to be on terms of amity and peace with my royal crown, or in vessels belonging to my subjects shall be admitted on payment of 24 per cent. import duty, consisting of twenty per cent. consolidated customs, and four per cent. additional duty already established; the collection of the said customs to be effected in the same manner as has hitherto been done at the said custom house. Wine, brandy and sweet oil shall pay double the duty that has hitherto been levied on the said articles.

II. That it shall be lawful, not only for my own subjects, but also for those of the powers above mentioned, to export to such ports as they shall deem expedient, for the benefit of trade and agriculture, which I

colonial commodities and produce, with the exception of Brazil wood, and other articles the exportation of which is already prohibited, on payment of the same export duty as has been hitherto established in the respective provinces; all laws, royal edicts, and other ordinances which hitherto prohibited in this state of the Braz is a mutual intercourse and maritime trade between my subjects and foreign nations, remaining until farther suspended and without force. All which you will cause to be carried into effect with that activity and zeal which I expect from you

THE PRINCE.

Bahia, Jan. 28, 1808.

Be it carried into execution and registered, and the necessary orders for that purpose expedited.

COUNT DE PONTE.

Bahia, Jan. 29, 1808.

Real History of a Sheep in a letter from a Marine Officer to a Lady in Dublin

"I have a pet sheep, which is now nearly four years old; I reared it from a lamb, on board my late ship the Arab—Her history is as follows: she was reared in the N. Highlands, embarked, when about a month old, in the Arab, and visited Iceland, Greenland, and Norway. Here she was sent on shore to graze; and the next day, seeing our boat row past the place where she was feeding, she leaped into the water, and swam to the boat! This circumstance protected her ever after from the butcher, and her life has been one scene of gratitude. She was in fourteen different actions with the enemy's frigates and batteries at Boulogne, in the last of which she lost part of one of her horns.

"This interesting animal has travelled the whole western extent of Africa, across Equator to the Brazils, and all along the Guinea coast of South America to the W. Indies—from thence to Ireland, and now home. She is so tame, that she feeds from the hand LIKE A DOG, and follows her protector rather than HER OWN SPECIES; and will dance for a cabbage leaf. She prefers the house and a fire to the stable. I have known her to subsist 6 months without touch of corn, hay, or grass, living with the men on pudding and grog, eating the bark of broom-ticks and fire wood and nibbling ropes and canvas. The peering of a potatoe or apple was her greatest luxury. The docility of the animal is highly amusing. I am very anxious for its welfare, long acquaintance having attached me to its interests, and like all seafaring men, partiality for the animal creation forms one of my principal foibles. If, therefore, madam, you can take in my fleecy friend you will confer happiness on her, and an additional favor on, madam, Yours, &c. T. M. Lieut. R. M."

The following charming, tender effusion, is from the pen of Miss Gwynson:

DAWN

There is a soft and fragrant hour,
Sweet, fresh, reviving in its power
'Tis when a ray
Steals from the veil of parting night
And by its mild prelusive light
Foretells the day.

'Tis when some lingering stars scarce shed
O'er the misty mountain's head
Their fairy beam;
When one by one retiring, shroud,
Dim glittering through a fleecy cloud,
Their last faint gleam.

'Tis when just wak'd from transient death
[By some frail Zephyr's balmy death]
The unfolding Rose,
Sheds on the air its rich perfume,
While every bud with deepest bloom
And beauty glows.

'Tis when fond nature (genial power)
Weeps o'er each drooping night-cloud flow-
er,

While softly fly
Those doubtful mists that leave to view,
Each gloving scene of various hue
That charms the eye.

'Tis when the Sea-girt turret's brow
Receives the East's first kindly glow,
And the dark wave,
Swelling to meet the Orient gleam,
Reflects the warmly strength'ning beam,
It seems to lave.

'Tis when the restless child of sorrow,
Watching the wished for rising morrow,
His couch foregoes,
And seeks 'midst scenes so sweet, so mild,
To soothe those pangs so keen, so wild,
Of hopeless woes.

Nor day, nor night this hour can claim,
Nor moonlight ray, nor noontide beam,
Does it betray;
But, fresh, reviving, dewy, sweet,
It hates the glowing hour to meet
Of rising day.

ALEXANDRIA THEATRE.

No postponement on account of the weather.

On SATURDAY, July 9, 1808,
Will be presented a celebrated Comedy, in five acts, (never acted here,)

CALLED

School for Arrogance.

Count Conoly Villars,	Mr. Wood.
Mr. Dorimont,	Mr. Warren.
Sir Paul Peckham,	Mr. Francis.
Edmund,	Mr. Cone.
Sir Samuel Sheepy,	Mr. Jefferson.
McDermot,	Mr. Cross.
Picard,	Mr. Blisset.
Exempt,	Mr. Briers.
Butler,	Mr. Miller.
Servants,	Messrs. Seymour & Harris.

Lady Peckham, Mrs. Francis.
Lucy, Mrs. Wood.
Lydia, Mrs. Wilmot.

To which will be added, a much admired Comedy, in two acts, called

The Agreeable Surprise.

Sir Felix Friendly,	Mr. Bray.
Compton,	Mr. Cross.
Eugene,	Mr. Jacobs.
Chicane,	Mr. Miller.
John,	Mr. Francis.
Thomas,	Mr. Briers.
Farmer Slump,	Mr. Seymour.
Cudden,	Mr. Harris.
Lingo,	Mr. Jefferson.

Laura, Mrs. Seymour.
Mrs. Cheshire, Mrs. Francis.
Cowslip, Mrs. Wilmot.
Fringe, Miss Hunt.

On Tuesday, the WEST-INDIAN, with the Grand Pantomime of LA PEROUSE, or the Desolate Island.

* * The doors to be opened at six, and the performance to commence precisely at a quarter past seven o'clock.

Admittance—Box, One Dollar—Pit, Seventy-five Cents—Gallery, Fifty Cents.

Box Tickets to be had at the Bar of Gadsby's Hotel, and at the Office of the Daily Advertiser.

Forty Dollars Reward.

ELQPED from the subscriber's farm near Alexandria, on the morning of the 4th inst. a NEGRO MAN named

JOHN;

About 21 years of age, hired by me from William Hepburn—He was formerly employed by Hepburn and Dundas as their wagoner.—He is a stout well made fellow; about 5 feet 6 or 7 inches high, with large, thick, pouty lips, a flat nose, large nostrils and is very black.—He has a mark resembling a corn on the side of each of his feet near the little toe and stutters when spoken to hastily or when taken by surprise.—He had on when he eloped, an old osenburgh shirt, new osenburgh trousers and an old wool hat; and also took with him two woollen jackets, one of them blue, the other brown, a pair of nanken pantaloons and an old castor hat.—It is probable he had other cloathes which he may have taken off with him.

From the information I have received, I expect he has either crossed the bridge over the Potomac at the Little Falls, with an intention of going to Baltimore, or has passed the ferry at Alexandria, or made for Port Tobacco in Maryland. A person answering the above description has been seen on both these roads. I will give the above reward for apprehending the said negro if he is taken above forty miles from Alexandria, and Twenty if taken within a less distance from Alexandria and without the district of Columbia and county of Fairfax, and 10 dollars if taken within either of the two last mentioned places, upon his delivery to me in Alexandria, or upon his being secured so that I get him again.

JAS. H. DUNDAS.

July 8.

ORPHAN'S COURT.

Alexandria County, July Term, 1808.

ORDERED, That Thomas M. Davies, administrator of Elizabeth Isaac, insert the following advertisement three times in the Alexandria Daily Advertiser.

ALEXANDER MOORE, Register.

This is to give notice, That the

subscriber, of Alexandria county, in the district of Columbia, hath obtained, from the orphan's court of said county, letters of administration on the personal estate of Elizabeth Isaac, late of the county aforesaid, deceased. All persons having claims against the said deceased are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, on or before the 8th day of January next, or they may by law be excluded from all benefit to said estate; and those indebted thereto are required to make immediate payment. Given under my hand, this 8th day of July, 1808.

Thomas M. Davies

Administrator of Elizabeth Isaac

July 8

PUBLIC SALE.

On TUESDAY next, will be sold, at the Vendue Store, for the term of five and a half years,

A middle aged *Negro Woman*, a good house servant.

P. G. Marsteller.

July 6.

For Sale,

An elegant COACHEE, with Patent Cur-tains. It will serve either as a summer or a winter carriage. Also, Plated Harness for two horses. The carriage was built in Philadelphia, is in excellent order and has been very little used.

Likewise, a pair of handsome HORSES. To be seen at the next stable to the Washington Tavern, in Pitt-street.

July 6.

Patent Shot, &c.

2 tons Patent Shot, assorted, B to no. 7. 15 hogsheads brown Sugars.

Imperial Tea, of a very superior quality, in quarter chests, boxes and canisters.

50 barrels choice Whiskey.

Jamaica Spirits, (for family use)—warranted seven years old.

40 boxes Muscatel Raisins.

With a general assortment of Wines, Liquors, and Groceries as usual.

FOR SALE BY

Joseph Mandeville,

Corner of King and Fairfax streets.

June 15.

FOR SALE,

My SEAT in King George county. It lies on the head of one of the branches of Machodock creek, between four and five miles below King George court house, and on the main road leading from Fredericksburg to Mattox Bridge. The situation is healthy, affords fine water, embraces the great advantages of proximity to the court house of the county, church, mills, tobacco inspections, navigations, fish, fowl, oysters, &c. enjoys respectable neighbors and general society; and from its central position between Potomac and Rappahannock, thereby commanding the benefit of both these rivers, is particularly well suited to the business of any gentleman of profession. Wherefore it will be sold either with as much land as will afford a competent support of wood and water, with the improvements alone, or with between four and five hundred acres, as shall be most convenient to the purchaser; and possession can be had on the first day of January next. This land lies level, generally; possesses an abundance of materials for fencing, some timber for building and occasional repairs, a plentiful stock of fire wood, and is of the usual soil in this neighborhood that does not lie immediately on the margin of the broad water courses.

The improvements consist of a dwelling house of convenient size, perfectly new, built of the best materials, handsomely finished, with a fine cellar to it, and a variety of other accommodations for a genteel family—a store house with a counting room to it, and a fine cellar to the whole of that building also—a barn, comprising stable and granary—a good house with other accommodations for an overseer, and customary houses of other descriptions—to which are annexed a well laid out productive garden handsomely paved in, a good yard, some valuable wheat and grass lots, and orchards of a variety of selected fruits of the most approved kinds; and all well enclosed.

Also, another Tract of Land, in Culpepper county, containing about two hundred acres, mostly in wood, and unimproved.

In the event of the sales of the foregoing Lands, I will dispose of some valuable Negroes—my Plantation utensils, some Household and Kitchen Furniture, Cattle, Hogs, Horses, &c. Among the latter are a pair of good Saddle Horses that match well for a Carriage, some excellent Work Horses, and a thorough bred and Horse only seven years old in April last. He is an excellent Foal-getter, and from his size, blood, and figure, is justly entitled to be ranked among the first class of Horses in this country. The whole of this property, excepting my negroes, which I shall dispose of in my neighbor-hood for their own accommodation, will be sold under a small reserve that will be required in money, or at short dates, at private bargain, either on easy payments in the purchasers own paper, if satisfactorily secured, for approved bonds well endorsed, property in Alexandria or its vicinity, or suitable merchandise.

The premises can be reviewed and terms made known by application to G. CHAPIN, esqr. cashier of the Bank of Alexandria, or to the subscriber residing in King George county.

R. W. Ashton.

King George county, 24th Decr. 1808.

ORPHANS' COURT,

Alexandria County, June term, 1808.

ORDERED,

That Hugh Carolin, administrator of James Carolin, deceased, do insert the following advertisement twice in each week for 4 weeks, in the Alexandria Daily Advertiser.

Teste,

ALEXANDER MOORE, Reg.

This is to give Notice.

That the subscriber, of Alexandria county, in the district of Columbia, hath obtained from the Orphan's Court of said county letters of administration on the personal estate of James Carolin, late of the county aforesaid deceased; all persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit them, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, on or before the 22d day of December next, or they may by law be excluded from all benefit to said estate—and those indebted thereto are required to make immediate payment.

Given under my hand this 22d day of June, 1808.

Hugh Carolin, adm'r.

of James Carolin.

June 22.

2aw4w

TO RENT,

(And immediate possession given) NEAR THE EXTREMITY OF THE PAYMENT On Prince Street

A TWO-STORY BRICK HOUSE, with an elegant garden, and all necessary buildings thereto, complete. The premises occupy one half acre of ground, on one of the best situations and best constructions, equalled by few, (if any) exceeded by none in Alexandria of its size; it has also a pump of excellent water, approved of by the best judges, besides a well in the garden for its exclusive use, and is every way calculated to accommodate a genteel family, from such a moderate rent will be taken.

Now building and will be ready to RENT about the first of August, FOUR HOUSES, on Washington-street, the situations are good, and the buildings will be very convenient and neatly finished, for private families, or public business—and a House or two, near Messrs. Marsteller and Young's wharf.

For terms apply to,

Robert Brocket.

June 1.

2aw

FOR SALE.

BY VIRTUE of a decree of the high court of chancery of the state of Maryland, will be exposed to public sale, in the town of Port Tobacco, Charles county, at the court house, at three o'clock in the afternoon of the second day of the next August term of Charles county court, which commences on the 4th Monday of August next—a parcel of LAND, late the property of John D. Scott, deceased, being part of a tract of land called *Boynton Manor*, lying upon a branch of Nanjemoy Creek, on the post road leading to Nanjemoy from Port Tobacco, near the Hill Top, and about seven miles from Port Tobacco.

This land consists of about 800 acres, of which between 50 and 100 acres are well timbered, about 20 acres are in marsh, and the remainder arable and very productive.

The terms of sale are that the purchaser shall give bond with sufficient security to pay the purchase money in twelve months from the sale. It will be sold entire or in parcels as may best suit the persons inclined to purchase.

Francis Key, Trustee.

July 1.

cots

Lemons by the box, Lisbon Wine in quarter casks, And about 4000 bushels coarse Salt, Mould Candles in small boxes, of superior quality, Window Glass in boxes,

For Sale, by

Robert T. Hooe & Co.

January 30.

cotf

FOR SALE,

A likely young *NEGRO MAN*—he is accustomed to farming work and is a tolerable good coarse shoemaker.

Apply to the Printer.

June 22.

co

THE subscriber has on hand, 12,000 feet of Bay Wood, and 3,000 feet of St. Domingo Wood, which he will sell low for cash, or on a short credit.

John Muir,

Cabinet-Maker, Royal-street.

July 1.

2aw11t.

TO RENT,

THE STORE at the corner of Prince and Union-streets, now in the occupation of Benjamin Shreve, jun. For terms apply to

John Janney.

6 mo 14.

aw6w.

LENT OR LOST,

The first volume of *Chesterfield's Letters*; WHOEVER has borrowed or found it will please to return it, or call and pay for the self.

ROBERT GRAY.

A LIST OF LETTERS

Remaining in the Post Office Alexandria, July 1, 1808.

A. Lucy Addison, John W. Ashton, Eliza Augdon, E. A. Allen, William Allen, John Arnott.

B. Wm. Bladen, Phillip Boss, John Ball, jun. John Ball, sen Robert Ball, Wm. Brown, Robert Benson, Miss Allen Beck, 2. Capt. Jeremiah Berry, Paul Busti, S. B. Bidgood, William Birch, F. N. W. Burton, Eleanor Fussell, Dennis Bridges, George M. Braston, Wm. Barker.

C. John Clark, captain Thomas Cross, Whiting Cooke, Joseph Crandell, Mrs. Ann Copin, Overton Carr, Wm. Carlisle, Samuel Craig, Miles Carey, James Church, Samuel Culner.

D. Edmund Denney, Thomas Diggs, John Darne, jun. Geo. Deneale, Captain James Drummond, 2; Simon Dennison, Thomas Davenport, Thos. Darne, sen. Robert Drummond, Milly Dixon, Edward Dulin, John Darnes.

E. John C. Ehlers, Thomas Edlistanner, Samuel Elwell, 2; Joseph Everett, Capt. Wm. Emmons.

F. McCarty Fitzhugh, Mrs. Mary Fendall, 3; Augustus Jackson, Joseph Fulmore.

G. Allen Ginnell, 2; Luke Gomery.

H. Francis Hamersly, Capt. Daniel Hunt, 3; Hutton & Hampton, James Hayes, Monsieur Hebeard, Sarah D. Hunter, Ranyon Harris, James Head, Kitty Hughes, Thomas Hutchins, Lancelott J. Hamilton.

I. Archibald Jackson, Wm. Johnston, John Jefferson.

K. Loftus Keating, Isaac Knap.

L. General Henry Lee, 4. Captain Frederick Lee, Theodorick Lee, Ludwail Lee, William Lightfoot, Richard Lorton, Joseph Lewis.

M. Randolph Mott, John E. Mandle, Captain R. McKelzie, 2. Robert Miller, Robert Matthews, John McHenry, Robert Morris.

N. Horace Newton.

P. John H. Peyton, M. Pintard, Captain A. M. Foster, Wm. Pilling, John Pitman, 2.

R. John H. Rawlins, Nancy Redman, Giles Rignarole, Christopher P. Ryan, 2. Bennett Rely, 2. John Ready, jun. James Rice, Geo. Richards.

S. John C. Scott, Richard Simpson, Capt. Cur-gis Searl, 2. Pupin Smith, Samuel Summers, George Summers, 2. Lewis Summers, John Summers, C. Seley, Richard Stephen, S. Scott, 2. John Smith, A. B. Sherrington, Wm. Spencer, Thomas Snow, Capt. E. Sturgis, Wm. Stephens, Mary Smith, Capt. John Stacey, Fred Stiers.

T. Gerrard Topkin & Co. Arad Thompson, Capt. I. Troletier, Elizabeth Tatpough.

V. Capt. Joshua Veal.

W. Capt. Woodhouse, Doct. I. Wilson, James Waugh, 2. Mr. Wallach, Edward Willing, Hor. Warthen, Aaron Wilson, 2. Timothy Winn, Elizabeth Webster Thomas White.

Y. N. Young.

George W. Craik.

July 1

eo3t.

Just Received and For Sale

By R. GRAY, King-street.

SECRET HISTORY;

or, The Horrors of St. Domingo.

In a series of letters written by a lady at Cape Francois to Colonel BURK, late Vice-President of the United States.—Price \$1.

MODERN CHIVALRY,

Containing the adventures of a Captain and Teague O'Regan, his servant, by H. H. Brack enridge, 2 vol. 12. mo.—Price \$2 50 cents.

A New System of Domestic Cookery,

Formed upon principles of economy and adapted to the use of private families.—Price 87 1/2 cents.

To whom it may Concern.

NOTICE is hereby given, That application will be made for Duplicate Certificates of seven shares in the capital stock of the *Pennsylvania Copper Mine Company*, the originals of which have been either lost or mislaid, viz. Numbers 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15 and 19—in the manner prescribed by the resolutions of the said Company.

July 2.

John Potts.

JAMES BACON,

At his GROCERY STORE, on King street, has addition to his former stock, a fresh Supply of Genuine Articles in the Grocery Line

Which makes his assortment complete. He now offers for sale, on his usual liberal terms, Muscovado Sugars, of various qualities,

Loaf and Lump ditto,

Gunpowder,

Imperial,

Hyson,

Young Hyson,

Hyson-Skin, and

Souchong

Best green Coffee,

Chocolate, of a superior quality

Madeira,

Busellos,

Sherry,

Lisbon,

Teneriffe,

Malaga, and

Genuine old Port

Cognac and Bourdeaux Brandy,

Old Jamaica Spirit, for family use,

Antigua, St. Croix, St. Vincents, and New England Rum,

Holland Gin,

Irish and country Whisky,

Molasses, Wine, and Cider Vinegar,

Stoughton's Bitters,

Mace, nutmegs, cloves, cassia, pimento,

Cayenne and black pepper, race and ground

Ginger, basket salt for table use, dearl barley

rice, starch, fig blue, soap, mould, dipt and

spermaceti candles, refined salt-petre, float

indigo, alum, copperas, madder, brimstone,

spinning cotton, patent shot all sizes, best

English and country made gunpowder, segan

and smoking tobacco, very best chewing ta

bacco.

Hamilton and Leiper's snuff, Hunter's pipes

in boxes.

London mustard, warranted of a superior

quality, Dixon's best ditto, wrapping paper

demijohns, &c. &c. with generally every ar

ticle in his line—the whole of which have been

collected with care, and will be disposed of at

the very lowest terms

Joseph Mandeville

CORNER OF KING and FAIRFAX STREETS,

ALEXANDRIA:

HAS FOR SALE,

An assortment of WINES, LI

QUORS, GROCERIES, &c.

Consisting of

MADEIRA

Port

Sherry

Lisbon

Malaga

Teneriffe &

Corsica

WINES.

Old St. Estephe Medoe laret, in cases of one dozen

A few dozen fine old frontinac

Ditto do. best wine bitters

Jamaica and West-India rum

New-England do.

Cogniac, Bourdeaux and Naples brandy

Holland and country gin

Schiedam gin in cases

Irish whiskey, very old

70 barrels Pennsylvania rye whiskey

Cider in barrels

White wine and Cider vinegar

Florence oil in flasks

2 hogsheads Havanna honey

15 do. choice retailing molasses

Gunpowder

Imperial

Hyson

Young Hyson

Hyson-Skin and

Souchong

TEAS

of good quality

Muscovado sugars, different qualities

Bengal white do.

Loaf and lump sugars, Philadelphia, Ball

timore and Alexandria.

Leiper's, Garrett's, and Hamilton's snuff,

in bottles and bladders.

Macuba and pepper do.

Clover-seed, (Penn. warranted)

Mace; nutmegs; cloves; cassia; piment;

to; pepper; ginger, race and ground; Cay

enne pepper; refined salt-petre.

Coffee; chocolate; rice; pearl barley.

London and Philadelphia mustard; bas-

salt; starch; fig blue; floatant indigo; Geo-

gia and Tennessee cotton; flax; wool; madder;

copperas; alum; brimstone; chalk;

pipes in boxes; wrapping paper and twine;

traces; bed cords; leading lines; demijohns;

gin cases; pateat shot; brandywine gunpow-

der; Harvey's gunpowder, [the only real Bri-

tish battle powder] from F to treble sealed

chewing tobacco; best Havanna segars.

Muscadel and bloom raisins in boxes.

Sun raisins in casks.

Zante currants; prunes; soft shelled

monds.

A few boxes excellent pickles, each one

dozen bottles assorted; capers, olives and an-

chovies, for sale by the box.

A quantity of clean good allum salt suitable

for the fishery, &c. &c.

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